(ख) और (ग) उपयोग में लाये गये अथवा काटे गये बंदगोभी के पौधों को आमतौर पर पुनः नहीं उगाया जाता, परन्तु बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ भागों में शीघ्र पकने वाली बंदगोभी की किस्मों में पौधों के शीर्ष को काटने के बाद उन्हे उसी स्थान में छोड़ दिया जाता है तथा उन्हें पेड़ी की फसल के लिए रखा जाता है। पेड़ी से उगाई गई फसल की क्वालिटी खराब होती है तथा इस पर एफिड का अधिक प्रकोप होता है। यह मिट्टी में मौजूद फसल के अन्य रोग कारकों के साथ मिलकर मिट्टी में रोग संक्रमण को प्रोत्साहित भी करता है।

ताजे काटे गये गाजर तथा मूली के ऊपरी हिस्से का रोपण बीज उत्पादन के लिए किया जाता है। बेहतर उपज तथा अच्छी क्वालिटी का बीज प्राप्त करने के लिए कटे हुए भाग के आकार को मानकीकृत करने के लिए अनुसंधान किया गया है।

(घ) यह सच नहीं है कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद किसानों को नये परीक्षणों के लिए प्रोत्साहित नहीं करती। बल्कि दूसरी तरफ परिषद् किसानों को प्रोत्साहित भी करती है, यदि उनकी उपलब्धियों का कोई व्यावहारिक महत्व है। इस संबंध में लैन्टाना बग के नियन्त्रण विधि के विकास के लिए एक किसान को पुरस्कार देने का उदाहरण दिया जा सकता है।

Allotment of land to cooperative group housing societies

2171. SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that different pockets of land are available with the DDA which have been earmarked for allotment to Cooperative Group Housing Societies;

(b) if so, what are the names of the areas and the Price fixed therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Cooperative Group Housing Societies formed in 1983 are likely to be allotted land only in the Palam group of colonies in South West Delhi; and

(d) if so, by when the land is likely to be allotted to these Cooperative Group Housing Societies and at what rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) Land is mainly earmarked in Palam area in South-West Delhi for allotment to co-operative group housing societies.

(d) All steps are being taken to allot the earmarked land in South-West Delhi to the co-operative societies as early as possible Formalities are being completed and applications would be invited in very near future from the societies for allotment of land through advertisements in press. The provisional rate worked out by the DDA for the land to be allotted in this area is Rs. 474 per sq. metre.

Steel plant units under expansion

2172. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of public sector steel plant units which are under expansion and are yet to be commissioned;

(b) whether there are any units which have already been commissioned but are lying idle or are working below their utilisation capacity; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The following three plants of SAIL are being expanded at present:—

(1) Bhilai Steel Plant from 2.5 MT ingot steel capacity to 4 MT capacity.

(2) Bokaro Steel Plant from 1.7 MT ingot steel capacity to 4 MT capacity.

(3) Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur, from 160,000 tonnes per annum to 260,000 tonnes per annum of crude steel capacity.

(b) and (c) The Bhilai Steel Plant is being expanded from 2.5 MT to 4 MT per annum of crude steel.

Against the expanded capacity of 1.5 MT of crude steel, capacity utilisation of this facility in 1986-87 was 47 per cent. Capacity utilisation of the saleable steel facilities under the expansion programme (1.188 million tonnes) was 47 per cent in 1986-87.

The expansion scheme also provided for facilities for additional production of 0.93 million tonnes of hot metal. These facilities have not yet been commissioned but with the use of hot metal from the existing facilities, it was calculated that in 1986-87 the interim crude steel and saleable steel capacities of the expansion facilities were 0.9 MT and 0.7 MT respectively and these had a capacity utilisation of 78 per cent in both cases in 1986-87.

The low capacity utilisation of the crude steel and saleable steel facilities already set up under the expansion scheme are on account of inadequate availability of hot metal. The hot metal facility would be commissioned by about the end of 1987-88.

The Bokaro Steel Plant is under expansion from 1.7 million tonnes to 4 million tonnes of crude steel per annum.

The facilities for manufacture of hot metal have been fully commissioned and in 1986-87 these had a capacity utilisation of 74 per cent.

The additional crude steel under the expansion scheme was estimated to provide 2.3 million tonnes per annum. Part of this (about 0.8 million tonnes) was to come by expansion of the earlier units and 1.5 million tonnes was to come from the new SMS-II. The capacity utilisation of SMS-II was about 54 per cent in 1986-87.

Similarly, the additional 1.8 million tonnes of saleable steel that is to be produced under the expansion scheme was expected to be made up of a new Cold Rolling Mill (CRM) to give 1.185 million tonnes of saleable steel and the balance 0.616 million tonnes by expansion of the existing units. The CRM is yet under construction and is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1987-88.

The reason for low production of crude steel which also affects production of saleable steel, is on account of shortage of oxygen, this shortage is expected to be removed by about June, 1988.

The third scheme of expansion is being carried out at the Alloy Steels Plant of SAIL at Durgapur. Its crude steel capacity is being increased from 0.16 million tonnes to 0.26 million tonnes per annum. This expansion is expected to be completed in September, 1987.

Mandays created through National Rural Employment Programme

2173. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of mandays created in the country during the year 1986-87 in the various States under the National Rural Employment Programme;

(b) the total amount distributed in cash and the total amount of foodgrains distributed as wages under the above programme in the various States; and

(c) what further steps are being taken to increase the tempo of the National Rural Employment Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) and (b) A statement indicating the cash funds and foodgrains utilised under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) together with mandays generated in different States during the year 1986-87 as per reports received so far is enclosed. (*See* below).